

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX. NO. 80.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

POETRY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN pursuance of the promise made to the public in my previous address, that I would at a proper time and in a proper place, prove that certain charges made against me in a Philadelphia paper, and subsequently copied into the Baltimore Patriot, are utterly false. I hope I may not be too far in inducing upon the patience of my fellow-citizens, by making a short statement of the principal events of my life. I am aware, that the history of any individual so humble as myself, can demand but little interest from any community, but as my character has been grossly assailed, my name branded as a pirate; and my whole life been subjected, by the nature of a few base and unprincipled villains, to the notice and scrutiny of the world, I feel that I owe it to myself, my family, and this city which gave me birth, to place before them a brief outline of the principal events of my life. Before entering upon this subject, however, I will briefly notice the reply of William Baylies to my previous address. Being fully aware that this man was in Baltimore when I handed that address to the editors for publication, I could not be surprised at the evasions—made thereto, but must confess my astonishment that any man as well acquainted with the facts as he professes to be, should with such unblushing effrontery deny the truth of that statement. I here reiterate it, and declare my readiness to substantiate it in every particular, and shall court with unfeigned pleasure, a strict judicial investigation of the affair; and I beg Mr. Baylies and the public to understand, that I do not shrink, nor do I mean to shrink from that investigation. Mr. Baylies, will recollect that his friends and advisers have endeavored to smother any further examination; but I refused, with profound consciousness of my innocence, and an intense desire to shield from public obloquy virtuous and innocent females, so let the subject rest. After the determination of a competent tribunal, whether favorable or unfavorable to myself, it will give me great pleasure to afford Mr. Baylies any opportunity of settling whatever personal difference may exist between ourselves, in such manner as our mutual friends may deem proper, to which I here pledge myself.

also, attached to the squadron on Lake Ontario, when Mr. Joseph Bossiere left the Navy of his own free will, without any compulsion or necessity whatever.

L. ROUSSEAU,
Master Commandant United States Navy.
New-York, 1st October, 1829."

"This is to certify, that while serving in Lake Ontario as a Lieut. attached to the United States ship Superior during the late war with England, Mr. Joseph Bossiere (then very young, and an acting Midshipman) was also attached to that ship—and whilst then associated on service, I never knew, or heard of any act, or doing of his, in the least degree derogatory to the character of a gentleman or an officer—and I am certain that had he been in any way disgraced, I must have known or heard of it. In the Spring of 1814, I was detached by the Commodore, and appointed to the temporary command of the United States Schooner Lady of the Lake, and accompanied by Midshipman Bossiere—I remained on board of her about three months with him as my messmate and companion. I then considered him too young and inexperienced in life, to expect much from him; his conduct was such, however, as to injure him in my good will, and to interest me much in his favor. After my return to the Superior, Mr. Bossiere became dissatisfied with his situation, and tendered his appointment to Captain Eaton, which was not accepted—but, on the contrary, he was advised to remain in service—but he followed the advice of his friend, and abandoned the service—which was an act of his own free will, without any compulsion or necessity whatever.

After the peace in the summer of 1816, I was doing duty as the first Lieut. of the United States frigate United States, lying at Marseilles, when Mr. Bossiere came on board. Shortly after, he entered for ship as one of her crew, and served some time on board of her, and so particularly distinguished himself by his uniformly good conduct as to attract the notice of Commodore Shaw, and to secure to himself the esteem and good will of all his superiors. In the latter part of 1817, part of the officers and crew of the United States were transferred to the Constellation, and returned to Norfolk. Mr. Bossiere was amongst the number—after remaining some time in Norfolk, he was honorably discharged at his own request. I next met Mr. Bossiere, at the master of a merchant vessel, and have always since, associated with him whenever we have met—indeed him as an honorable and correct man, worthy of all confidence. Mr. Bossiere while in the United States service, was never to my knowledge, subjected to a Court Martial, or any disgrace whatever, and neither was he, or any other officer, attached to the squadron on Lake Ontario, disgraced, by having the buttons cut off their uniform, head shaved, and rowed on shore backwards, as I understand has been alleged by his enemies.

This statement is, from the best of my recollection, strictly correct.

FRANCIS H. GREGORY.
Master Commandant United States Navy.
BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, {
Sept. 30, 1829.}

The following letter enclosed Capt. Gregory's certificate:

To Capt. Joseph Bossiere, of Baltimore.

SIR—Having understood that you have become involved in some personal difficulty with a citizen of Baltimore, and that an attempt has been made by him, to injure your character by representing that your conduct while acting as a midshipman in the United States Navy, was such as to subject you to the disgrace of expulsion from the service in the most ignominious manner; as an act of justice I freely offer you the enclosed certificate which you are at liberty to use publicly, for the purpose of quieting such unmerited calumny. I have known you many years, and have always held you in the highest estimation, as I have considered you one of those valuable young men, whose merits and enterprise, never fail to procure them both honor and respectability, and that you will never fail to deserve both, is the firm belief of your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. GREGORY.

P. S. I have seen and conversed with Commodore Chauncey on the subject of the statement made about your having been disgraced and expelled from the navy; he says no such circumstance ever took place, and that he would give a certificate that neither yourself or any other officer, under his command on the Lake, was ever treated in the way that has been represented. He is now much engaged with the Navy Commissioners, but as soon as he is at leisure, I will remind him of it, and forward his certificate.

Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. GREGORY.

The following letters were received by the mail of this morning from New-York:

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, {
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1829.}

SIR—In pursuance of your request (that I would state whatever I might recollect of your conduct and services on Lake Ontario, during the late war) I have to remark in reply, that I have no distinct recollection of you, or the services which your performed; you must have been too young to have attracted particular notice. I think, however, that your conduct must have been correct, or I should have had some recollection, if there had been any unfavorable report against you.

I am certain that no such occurrence as the one you named to me ever took place, with any officer under my command—You therefore, ought in my opinion to be entirely acquitted of any such disgrace.

I regret that my recollections are not more distinct respecting you, but hope that this letter will answer the purpose of clearing your character from the imputation laid to your charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

L. CHAUNCEY.
To Capt. J. Bossiere, of Baltimore.

The preceding came enclosed in the following from Capt. Gregory:

NAVY, (New-York) Oct. 7, 1829.

Dear Sir—I enclose you a letter from Commodore Chauncey, which, with my own and Rousseau's certificate, I hope will answer the purpose of clearing the calumny uttered against you. The Commodore has been so much engaged that you were here that he could not find time to attend to you before yesterday, although I frequently urged him to—It will, however, I trust, reach you in time to answer the purpose. I sincerely hope that your difficulties will be speedily terminated, and that you may enjoy, the good character you have so long labored to obtain in peace and quietness.

I remain sincerely your friend:

Capt. Bossiere, Baltimore.

F. H. GREGORY.

NEW YORK, October 14th, 1829.

Capt. J. S. Bossiere,

Dear Sir—Having heard that I am accused of fabricating a slanderous story in Baltimore about you, that you had been tried and disgraced by the sentence of a court martial, discharging you from the Navy of the United States, that your buttons had been cut off, and yourself rowed ashore backward on a grating, for stealing or other dishonest practices, I do not hesitate to declare to you upon my honor, that I never fabricated such a report; and if any person has stated me to be the author of such reports, I pronounce the statement to be false. Mr. Richard Lemmon, in conversation with several gentlemen in my presence, stated, as his reason for declining what he considered your challenge, that he had heard you had been disgraced in the Navy, and had been turned ashore for dishonest practices on the Lakes, upon which I said that I had heard a year previous from Mr. —, who said that he had heard it as coming from a Mr. —, a report similar but varying as to

These two gentlemen are citizens of Baltimore, whose names it is unnecessary at present to mention, as my controversy is with Mr. Lemmon a local one.

This is to certify, that Mr. Joseph Bossiere served on board the long Viper, as an acting Midshipman, of which I was acting first Lieut. during the years 1811 and 12, and that his conduct during that time was that of a gentleman and an officer. I was,

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

ed as I heard it, remarking that I had a personal difficulty with you the year previous,

I am extremely happy to find that such reports are

dangerous, and I further declare to you that I at

present know of nothing derogatory to your character

and honor, and it at any time in the heat of passion,

I have used expressions derogatory thereto, I regret

the same, as I now believe the stories to be unfounded.

Respectfully yours, J. W. ZACHARIE.

P. S. It affords me much pleasure to have it in my

power to make the foregoing statement, particularly as

I have been acquainted with you from childhood, and

intimate with your respectable mother and sisters, who rank among our most respectable families in

Louisiana, whom I have no doubt would suffer from

any unmerited disgrace that you might suffer.

J. W. Z.

The trial of the case above alluded to, after a most elaborate and careful investigation for four years, in which the most eminent counsel in the State were engaged, Wm. Wirt, Jonathan Merleth and Alexander Cheves, Esqs. on my part, and Upton S. Heath, Jno. J. Donaldson, John Green and Albert Constable, Esqs. on the part of Mr. Lemmon, resulted in a verdict against Mr. Lemmon of *guilty of slander*, and libel with one hundred dollars damages and costs the place, which was said to have been on board the frigate Constellation at Norfolk, which I then repeat.

I did not immediately go to France, as intended

when I left the Navy, but after spending the means

remitted me by my friends for that purpose, and finding myself at Utica in the State of New-York, *"with pockets to let"*

I enlisted in the 23d regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Mullany, in Captain Mills' company, under the command of Lieut. Whitmore, who I understand is now living near Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, and late a Paymaster in the Army, and who had at that time lost an arm in the defense of his Country, on the frontiers. This gentleman in a few weeks promoted me to the grade of Quarter Master's Sergeant, and gave me charge of the victualling and clothing department at that depot, and in the absence of Sergeant Major Lewis, who commanded the recruiting party, stationed at Utica and its neighborhood, I was instrumental in relieving many a good wife from the presence of a troublesome and idle husband, by transferring him to the enviable situation of admiral of his country in the rank of the gallant 23d. The officers above alluded to, will, doubtless, recollect Sergeant Barnwell, the name assumed by me, being unwilling to let my relatives know where I was.

After the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, at which I had the honor to be present, and on the return of the regiment under General Brown to Sackett's Harbor, I was again transferred to the recruiting station at Utica, from whence I received my discharge, through the intervention of my friends, and so proceeded to France. It may be as well to state here, that, on joining my regiment, I lost the appointment which was until the first of STRIKING SEASON is over, when they return to St. Blas, for the purpose of taking in the shell which may have been collected, and renewing their stock of goods. It will be better, in order to understand the opposition which was and still is existing against the introduction of any new vessel or trader, (particularly AMERICAN,) to state, that on July to the last of October, and is styled the TURNING season: it is being used all the time during both seasons, by the descendants of Europeans, but not by the Indians. The vessels trading on this coast are compelled to leave their goods early in the spring, on the coast of St. Blas, with their traders, on their way down, previous to prosecuting their trade on what is called the lower coast, which greatly detains them until the first of STRIKING season is over, when they return to St. Blas, for the purpose of taking in the shell which may have been collected, and renewing their stock of goods. It will be better, in order to understand the opposition which was and still is existing against the introduction of any new vessel or trader, (particularly AMERICAN,) to state, that on July to the last of October, and is styled the TURNING season: it is being used all the time during both seasons, by the descendants of Europeans, but not by the Indians. 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MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1835.

Three Days Later from England.—Liverpool papers to the 18th ult. inclusive, were received yesterday, by the arrival of the ship *Albree*, Capt. Bangs. Their contents are unimportant.

The Liverpool Standard of the 18th ult., under the head of "latest London news," predicts the downfall of the present cabinet, and says his Majesty "has within a few days additional reasons to be disgusted with Ministers." The intention of the government to receive tenders for a three and a half per cent loan to meet the West India claims, had caused heating in the funds—but the market had rallied in consequence of the postponement of the measure, at the suggestion of Ministers.

It is said that Marengi has succeeded Zamalacarre as Commander-in-chief of the Carlist army, and that Eraso has been appointed to the command of Navarra. An English battalion landed at St. Sebastian on the 10th, and was received with great demonstrations of joy. On the 24th the Queen of Spain signed a decree for the suppression of the Jesuits. The Pope of Rome had been requested by the French Government to recognize Donna Maria, but had refused unless the Bishops were restored to their sees, and the suppression of convents discontinued.

Cotton Market, July 18.—The demand for cotton during the week has been steady, and the sales made in American descriptions are at firm prices, but in Brazil there has been decline, and we quote all kinds 3d per lb lower. The sales for the week including 450 bales American taken on speculation and 300 for export amount to 16,700 bags. Import 17,200 bags.

The Rhode Island Election takes place on Thursday next, and the whigs throughout the country are trembling for the result. They have been for a long time urging their brethren in that State to make unusual exertions to secure success; nor have they been backward in suggesting the means likely to produce the consummation so devoutly desired by them. The editor of the New York Star—not, perhaps, less honest, a though more candid than the rest—openly advocates **BRIBERY**, on the ground, we suppose, that desperate cases require desperate remedies. We give an extract from the Star, that the reader may see that we do not misrepresent its editor:

"Every freeman in New England should take an interest, and make an attempt to save Rhode Island. Every man who can influence a vote should do there, regardless of time or expense. Every man who has a friend in Rhode Island should write to him, an feelingly pourtray the dangers which threaten the whole country. Point to the whole Union, at the present moment, and look at its distracted condition—the result a Jackson and Van Buren's misrule and mal-administration. Every freeman should, with his purse and personal exertions, come forward to support the country and the Constitution, in the election where whole State may be saved."

The result of the election will show, we presume the feelings with which the freemen of that State regard the estimate which the whig editors put upon their characters, when they advise political speculators in other States, to go there with their "PURSES" and buy voters enough to carry the election, as a man would buy a hundred sheep to make up his flock. We advise our friends in other States not to meddle with the election at all, and we advise our friends at Brooklyn (N. Y.) to have shot.

The Young Tiger who escaped from the Menagerie at Brooklyn (N. Y.) has been shot.

Gov. Woodbury passed through this City on Saturday, on his return to Washington.

We have seen nothing in the Atlas of the character alluded to by our Correspondent "Directory."

For the Boston Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR.—It is of much importance for the mercantile part of the community to be informed of the cause which produced the explosion on board the Hartford Packet, during the afternoon of Saturday last.—Many suppose that it was produced by Gunpowder—while others assert that no Gunpowder was on board, and, on the contrary, assert that the explosion was caused by the burning of Saltpetre, with the addition of water. I have known of several large parcels of Saltpetre having been burnt, but never knew of an explosion caused thereby.

No longer ago than last week, a large parcel of Saltpetre was burnt at Mr. McClure's place at Cambridgeport, and although water was freely thrown on the fire, no explosion took place. It is important to the Insurance Offices, as well as to the merchant, to ascertain the cause of the explosion—because if burning Saltpetre, coming in contact with water, will produce an explosion, the article on board vessels or in stores is very dangerous, and our Insurance Offices will hardly write against such risks. For myself, I do not believe that an explosion can be produced by burning Saltpetre in any manner, unless it be made into Gunpowder. I think this matter should be examined into.

ELECTIONS.

Tennessee.—As the account now stands, Carroll (adm.) for Governor has 14,715 votes—Cannon (White) 15,122—Humphreys (White) 2246. No further Congressional returns.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 11th instant states that in the 4th district Sherrod Williams is elected to Congress over Mr. Beatty, the late member. Also, that Mr. Murray (adm.) is elected in the 1st district, and that A. G. Hawes (adm.) in the second by a majority of about 156 votes, over Mr. Triplett. If these statements are correct, the whole delegation has been heard from, and stands thus:

1st district, — Murray; 2d, Albert G. Hawes; 3d, Joseph R. Underwood; 4th, Sherrod Williams; 5th, James Hartman; 6th, John Calhoun; 7th, Benjamin Hardin; 8th, William J. Graves; 9th, John White; 10th, Chilton Allen; 11th Richard French; 12th, John Chambers; 13th, Richard M. Johnson.

Those in offices are whigs; the rest Van Buren. As compared with the last Congress, there has been a whig gain of one member in the 8th district, and a whig loss of one man in the 11th. Gen. Williams, in the 4th district, is said to be a Jackson man.

Missouri.—As far as heard from, Gen. Ashley (W.) has 4387 votes for Congress, Harrison (adm.) 3155; Strother (adm.) 3432; Birch (W.) 2914. There are two members to be chosen, and they are elected by general ticket.

Alabama.—Dixon H. Lewis (White) is re-elected to Congress without opposition.

Indiana.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that all the old members of Congress from this State have been re-elected, except Ewing, (W.) who has been superseded by Dr Davis (adm.). The same is corroborated by other accounts. The new list stands thus:

1st district, Radilf Bonn; 2d, J. W. Davis; 3d, John Carr; 4th, Amos Lane; 5th, Jonathan M'Carthy; 6th, George L. Klandard; 7th, Edward A. Hanegan.

Mr Kinnard is claimed on both sides. Except him and M'Carthy, the whole delegation are believed to be in favor of Van Buren. [All are Jackson men.]—*Jour. Com.*

From the Journal of Commerce of Saturday evening.

North Carolina.—In the Congressional District largely represented by Mr. Bethune, (A.) four counties give him 2040 votes, and Deberry (W.) 2108.

Tennessee.—In the 12th district, Davy Crockett, as far as heard from, has received 1029 votes, against 1013 for Huntsman. For Governor, Newton Cannon, (opp.) has 16,805 votes, Wm. Carroll (adm.) 15,766; Parry W. Humphreys (opp.) 2349. Result doubtful.

Alabama.—As far as heard from, C. C. Clay, (adm.) for Governor, has 6694 votes, Parsons, (opp.) 3531. For Congress, in the second district, two counties give J. L. Martin 2333 votes, against 37 for Hatch. In the third district, John Lawler (W.) is elected.

Missouri.—As far as heard from, Ashley (W.) for Congress, has 5578 votes, Harrison (adm.) 4278; Strother (adm.) 4128; Birch (W.) 3479. The Convention and School Tax provisions appear to have been nearly lost sight of. The returns so far as received, show a majority against both. In St. Louis County they stand thus: For Convention 476, against it 646. Tax for education 358, against it 457.

A meeting of the citizens of New York opposed to the principles and measures of the Abolitionists, is to be held at the Merchants' Exchange or in the Park.

Rahab Marchael is doing a great business at Portland—he has got the witch of Endor to help him.

Mr. Mills, the *Aeronaut*, died at York (Pen.) on the 16th inst. He was found dead in his room.

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For the Boston Morning Post.

MR. EDITOR.—It is of much importance for the mercantile part of the community to be informed of the cause which produced the explosion on board the Hartford Packet, during the afternoon of Saturday last.—Many suppose that it was produced by Gunpowder—while others assert that no Gunpowder was on board, and, on the contrary, assert that the explosion was caused by the burning of Saltpetre, with the addition of water. I have known of several large parcels of Saltpetre having been burnt, but never knew of an explosion caused thereby.

No longer ago than last week, a large parcel of Saltpetre was burnt at Mr. McClure's place at Cambridgeport, and although water was freely thrown on the fire, no explosion took place. It is important to the Insurance Offices, as well as to the merchant, to ascertain the cause of the explosion—because if burning Saltpetre, coming in contact with water, will produce an explosion, the article on board vessels or in stores is very dangerous, and our Insurance Offices will hardly write against such risks. For myself, I do not believe that an explosion can be produced by burning Saltpetre in any manner, unless it be made into Gunpowder. I think this matter should be examined into.

CENTRAL WHARF.

For the Boston Morning Post.

MR. GREENE.—Through the medium of your useful paper, permit an inquiry as to the disposal of the Franklin Medals in the Latin school at the late annual visitation. It is understood that the school committee awarded these Medals to the scholars according to their rank for the year, and that by this standard Francis Capen of South Boston was entitled to one, but that the Committee received, by mistake of the Principal of that school, a wrong name, and the Medal was given where the Committee did not intend it. To the honor of the boy who received it, he is in a frank and manly manner, immediately stated to the Principal the probable mistake. They had gone too far, however, and he returned to Caracas the next day, where he now remains.

The President and Vice-President have been sent, and will probably return from St. Thomas next week. Constitutional order had been restored in Valencia, Porto Cabello, La Guaya, and Caracas. It is hoped that it will reign throughout, and that tranquility will be restored.—*Jour. Com.*

Pernambuco, July 17, 1835.—The place has been thrown into considerable excitement in consequence of the assassination of two persons in the "Tribunal de Justicia," while it was in session trying an important case, and filled with people; some ruffian scoundrel discharged a pistol with the intention of killing the Counsel of one of the parties, the ball of which killed almost instantly two innocent persons. This affair happened at about 9 o'clock at night, while the Tribunal was crowded with people, and as you will readily conceive, the confusion was not incon siderable. Many jumped from the windows, which resulted in broken limbs, &c.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Upon our First Page will be found the statement of Capt. Bossie, relative to certain transactions with which he was connected in Baltimore, and which have been most grossly misrepresented.

The *Norfolk Advertiser* has us "on the hip."—We have credited one or two of its articles, (and pretty good ones, too,) to the Dedham Patriot, but it was by mistake.

An abolitionist by the name of Pugh has been arrested and committed to Pittsylvania jail for tampering with the negroes.

A large number of incendiary publications, from the Tappan factory, have been received at Baltimore.

POLICE COURT.

A Pickpocket.—An Englishman, who stated his name to be William Jones, when arrested, was brought up on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a pocket book from Ezekiel E. Smith, in Hersey's auction room, on Saturday forenoon. A bystander in the room saw Jones slip his hand into Smith's pantaloons pocket twice, and, upon drawing it out the second time, suddenly wrapped something up in his pocket handkerchief and walk out of the room. The witness communicated his suspicious circumstance to Smith, who was totally unconscious of Jones's invasion of his pocket; but upon searching, discovered that he was minus his pocket-book, containing \$11 and notes. He instantly darted out of the door, and gave the cry of "Stop Thief," which had the effect of increasing Jones's speed to such a degree, that he nearly tripped himself up with his little black walking cane, which gave three stout citizens an opportunity of securing him at the foot of Brattle street, where he dropped the pocket book. He was at once put into the hands of Constable John Reed, who escorted him to Court, where he was ordered to recognize the sum of \$523, for his appearance for trial at the Municipal, and committed for the want thereof.

He is supposed by the officers to be the industrious "operative," who removed, unperceived, a gentleman's pocket book, at the same place last week, and another five weeks ago in a different place. As usual, with the regulars of his profession, he is a genteel looking fellow, and used to be a constant companion of Mr. James Harvey, of Piscataqua bank money memory, and State Prison celebrity; is about 6 feet high, erect, but not robust, though "strong as a jacksaw," according to the pithy testimony of one of the men who seized him; hair black; whiskers, broad, but trimmed very close; features, regular; eyes, grey; nose, neither long nor snubbed. Dress, a palm-leaf hat, black stock, very fine shirt, with a severe frill to the bosom, a black vest, linen jacket, white as the driven snow, and brown drilling pants, contained and adorned his precious person. He has sometimes sported a black frock, and at others a claret one.

He submitted to the order of Court, without uttering a syllable.

A Woman, whether as a sweetheart, or a wife, always relents, but often too late; the former, after her rejected swain has cooled the raging fires of his love, and found endless peace at the bottom of a horsepond; and the latter, after, in a sudden matrimonial squall, she has betrayed her husband into the clutches of the Court, where her repentant tears can avail not, as Mrs. Lawlor learned, to her sorrow, on Saturday. On Friday night, accompanied by her two children, she fled to the watch-house, and complained, that her husband, James Lawlor, had kicked her out of bed, and turned herself and children out of the house. The watch accordingly waited upon him, and, finding him rum-crazy, took him into custody, and entered a complaint against him, as a common drunkard. His wife appeared to defend him, and said she only wished to have him promise to behave better in future. But the testimony sustained the charge, and two months was accorded to him, which he received with stoical indifference. Not so, his wife, however. She made the whole building reverberate with her cries of "O, dear, what shall I do," and she was finally removed from the Court in a very sublime state of hysterics.

Tremendous Explosion.—The schooner Sarah, lying at the upper end of Central Wharf, took fire this afternoon in the hold,—in what manner we have not been able to ascertain positively—but it is supposed to have been from the bursting or breaking of a carboy of vitriol. She had on board for her cargo, among other articles, saltpetre in bags, and a quantity of vitriol. The crew removed a big or two of the saltpetre, threw it overboard, then threw water down the hatch—but failing to quench the fire, closed the hatches, and every person on board left the vessel. Engine No. 7 was situated near the fire, but the company had hardly taken their places, when a truckman ran up to the foreman, and begged him to take the Engine back—he refused—the truckman repeated his request, stating *there was powder on board!* On hearing this the engine was immediately withdrawn, and had retreated but a short distance when the explosion took place, knocking down all the members. The deck was torn up—the planks, and portions of the articles of the cargo thrown in all directions. Fortunately no person was seriously injured.

Among the articles thrown, was a cask of old copper, weighing between three and four hundred pounds, which was thrown upon the roof of Hartshorn & Ellis's store, a four story building—breaking a hole in the roof. A plank, 7 feet long, and 6 inches thick, was thrown upon the roof of the Telegraph observatory—a distance of about 200 ft. Smaller miscellanies, including not a few onions, took longer flights—and one or two casks of copper, which did not receive so much impetus, were regularly discharged, reaching the wharf only. The glass on Central wharf, as far down as the arch, India street and lower part of Milk and Custom-House streets, was almost all broken—about 200 panes were broken on India wharf—and even on Long wharf, some slight damage was done to the windows.

Fair warning was given to the spectators by the dead explosion of the saltpetre—consequently people were out of harm's way till about twenty minutes after the fire was discovered. As it was low tide, the vessels could not haul out of the way, but the same circumstance lessened the mischief, as the rail of the Sarah was below the capill of the wharf, and much was thrown into the dock, which would otherwise have done execution on the wharf. The crew of the Greek vessel were particularly noted for the activity and presence of mind with which they united with other sailors in stripping contiguous vessels of their sails &c. Persons interested, maintained that there was no powder on board. It is impossible to estimate precisely the amount of the damage. The glass alone has been stated at probably \$1500. The masts were not unstepped, but held by rigging, now held over the stern. A gentleman passing down on the north side of Central wharf, had the skirts of his coat torn from his by a fragment of a spar, which came over the building—cutting them as square as the knife of a pick-pocket could have done, and almost as tenderly. The blow was not felt.—The vessel was owned by the Captain, Mr. Griswold, and was two thirds insured.—*Gaz.*

Sudden Death.—We learn verbally from Bel-Air, Hartford county, that ten or twelve persons after partaking heartily of *Crabs*, were taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus, and that seven of the party expired in a few hours.—*Palt. Rep.*

Another fire occurred at Newark on Wednesday night, which destroyed Clark and Sons' coach trimmers' shop, and injured the coach lace manufactory of Col. Miller, whose loss is about \$1000, but is covered by insurance.

The Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, has declined the bishopric of Michigan, the services of which diocess will, *ad interim*, be performed by the bishop of Michigan.

It appears that Snow, the colored man, who recently made his escape from Washington, has been arrested at Fredericksburg, Va., and will be sent on to Washington for trial.

A large quantity of Sydney coal, lying on Prays' wharf in Portsmouth, took fire by spontaneous combustion last week.

The Richmond Compiler states that measures are in progress for making a survey of the route between that city and Petersburg, with a view to the early construction of the rail road.

The Secretary of War returned to the City a day or two ago, much recovered, we are glad to hear, from his late illness.—*Nat. Int.*

An exhausting drought prevails along the Southern shore of Lake Erie, near Ashtabula, extending for fifty miles inland. No rain had fallen for three weeks and the corn, potatoes, &c. were perishing.

Fire in Lowell.—The roof of a block of dwelling houses on St. John street, Lowell, was destroyed by fire on Saturday at one o'clock.—*Briggs.*

A gentleman of Philadelphia, while walking the *edge* evening in Pittsburgh with his wife, was knocked down and robbed of \$36.

The Kentucky giant, Mr. Pritchard, is dead of dropsy. He was aged 45, a pious methodist and weighed 525 lbs.

Choosing a wife is like dipping the hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. Ninety-nine to one you catch the eel.

The wheat, oats, and hay crops in Lower Canada promise an unusual abundance.

Tit for Tat.—It has been extensively blazed by the papers—though but little known otherwise—that Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, not long since put forth what he termed a history of Matthias and his impostures. We are informed that Matthias, too, has not been idle during his sojourn in the jail at White Plains, but has compiled for publication a history of Col. William L. Stone, and his impostures; and that he has made arrangements for its publication, which will be forthwith commenced, unless Stone retracts publicly, in his paper, the mass of falsehood and absurdity of which his pamphlet is composed, and hands over the profits of its sale to Isabella, the noted black disciple of the Prophet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Digging for Gold.—Colton mentions the circumstance of an Irishman having crossed the Atlantic to New York for the purpose of digging for gold, in Gold street, where he understood there was a great plenty.—He declared that he went to the place on his arrival here, and tried a long time with his spade and pickaxe, but found none of the precious metal. So thoroughly, however, was he possessed of the impression, that even after he returned home he declared that he believed he had made a mistake and dug in the wrong street.—*Ib.*

From New Orleans.—Captain Hathaway, of ship Saratoga, left at S. W. Pass, U. S. cutter Ingraham, Capt. Jones, on the eve of sailing for the coast of Mexico, in pursuit of the notorious Thompson, commander of the Mexican schr. Core, proof having been adduced that said Thompson is impressing and exacting from each American \$300 for their release. The late Lieut. Commandant of the Mexican schr. Montezuma, who ran his vessel on shore at the Bussos, after firing into the Ingaham, has been sent to Vera Cruz for trial.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

Shorty after the arrival of the steam boat Dolphin, at Norfolk, on Saturday, from Charleston, a person

NAHANT STEAM BOAT.—PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

The elegant low pressure Steam-boat, for N.Y., Captain A. Marsa, will leave Fort Hill wharf for Nahant every day—every week day at 3 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.—Sundays, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.—Arriving, leaves Nahant at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.—Arrive, 25 cts. *isth* *15*

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The well known, fast sailing, coppered ship LOWELL, Cruiser master, is now ready to receive *isth* *15* *17* *18* *19* *20* *21* *22* *23* *24* *25* *26* *27* *28* *29* *30* *31* *32* *33* *34* *35* *36* *37* *38* *39* *40* *41* *42* *43* *44* *45* *46* *47* *48* *49* *50* *51* *52* *53* *54* *55* *56* *57* *58* *59* *60* *61* *62* *63* *64* *65* *66* *67* *68* *69* *70* *71* *72* *73* *74* *75* *76* *77* *78* *79* *80* *81* *82* *83* *84* *85* *86* *87* *88* *89* *90* *91* *92* *93* *94* *95* *96* *97* *98* *99* *100* *101* *102* *103* *104* *105* *106* *107* *108* *109* *110* *111* *112* *113* *114* *115* *116* *117* *118* *119* *120* *121* *122* *123* *124* *125* *126* *127* *128* *129* *130* *131* *132* *133* *134* *135* *136* *137* *138* *139* *140* *141* *142* *143* *144* *145* *146* *147* *148* *149* *150* *151* *152* *153* *154* *155* *156* *157* *158* *159* *160* *161* *162* *163* *164* *165* *166* *167* *168* *169* *170* *171* *172* *173* *174* *175* *176* *177* *178* *179* 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